

Ahilan T. Arulanantham (SBN 237841)
arulanantham@law.ucla.edu
CENTER FOR IMMIGRATION LAW AND
POLICY, UCLA SCHOOL OF LAW
385 Charles E. Young Dr. East
Los Angeles, CA 90095
Telephone: (310) 825-1029

Emilou MacLean (SBN 319071)
emaclean@aclunc.org
Michelle (Minju) Y. Cho (SBN 321939)
mcho@aclunc.org
Amanda Young (SBN 359753)
ayoung@aclunc.org
ACLU FOUNDATION
OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
39 Drumm Street
San Francisco, CA 94111-4805
Telephone: (415) 621-2493
Facsimile: (415) 863-7832

Attorneys for Plaintiffs
[Additional Counsel Listed on Next Page]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

NATIONAL TPS ALLIANCE, MARIELA
GONZÁLEZ, FREDDY JOSE ARAPE RIVAS,
M.H., CECILIA DANIELA GONZÁLEZ
HERRERA, ALBA CECILIA PURICA
HERNÁNDEZ, E.R., HENDRINA VIVAS
CASTILLO, A.C.A., SHERIKA BLANC, VILES
DORSAINVIL, and G.S.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

KRISTI NOEM, in her official capacity as
Secretary of Homeland Security, UNITED
STATES DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND
SECURITY, and UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA,

Defendants.

Case No. 3:25-cv-01766-EMC

**DECLARATION OF EMILIA GARCIA IN
SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSITION
TO DEFENDANTS' CROSS-MOTION FOR
SUMMARY JUDGMENT AND REPLY TO
DEFENDANTS' OPPOSITION TO
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR PARTIAL
SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

Date: August 1, 2025

Time: 10:00 a.m.

Place: Courtroom 5, 17th Floor

1 Additional Counsel for Plaintiffs

2 Jessica Karp Bansal (SBN 277347)

jessica@ndlon.org

3 Lauren Michel Wilfong (*Pro Hac Vice*)

lwilfong@ndlon.org

4 NATIONAL DAY LABORER

ORGANIZING NETWORK

5 1030 S. Arroyo Parkway, Suite 106

Pasadena, CA 91105

6 Telephone: (626) 214-5689

7 Eva L. Bitran (SBN 302081)

ebitran@aclusocal.org

8 Diana Sanchez (SBN 338871)

dianasanchez@aclusocal.org

9 ACLU FOUNDATION

OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

10 1313 West 8th Street

Los Angeles, CA 90017

11 Telephone: (213) 977-5236

12 Erik Crew (*Pro Hac Vice*)

ecrew@haitianbridge.org

13 HAITIAN BRIDGE ALLIANCE

4560 Alvarado Canyon Road, Suite 1H

14 San Diego, CA 92120

Telephone: (949) 603-7411

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DECLARATION OF EMILIA GARCIA

I, Emilia Garcia, declare:

1. I am over the age of eighteen, and I am competent to make this declaration. I provide this declaration based upon my personal knowledge. If called as a witness, I would and could competently testify to the facts stated herein.
2. I am an investigator at the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation of Northern California (“ACLU”). The ACLU is a nonprofit public interest law firm based in San Francisco, California, that provides free legal services.
3. I make this declaration based on my personal knowledge and conversations and communications with individual TPS holders under Venezuela’s 2023 designation, and their family members and friends, who have been affected by the May 19, 2025 Supreme Court decision permitting Defendants to implement the vacatur and termination of Venezuela’s 2023 TPS designation while this litigation proceeds. I am submitting this declaration to provide information about the harms that have befallen individual TPS holders due to the loss of status and benefits.

Deportation of individuals with approved TPS under the 2023 designation

4. I am aware of TPS holders under the 2023 designation who have been deported to Venezuela following the Supreme Court stay decision. For example:
 - a. D.C. is a TPS holder under the 2023 designation and member of NTPSA who was deported in June 2025, along with her ten year old daughter and 15 month-old U.S. citizen daughter. She came to the United States with her older daughter in 2021. They resided in Washington State with her partner. There, she worked in restaurants and cared for her family. She always paid her taxes and she has no criminal record. In 2023, she became eligible for TPS and her application was approved in 2024. In April 2024, she gave birth to her daughter, a U.S. citizen. In April 2025, she re-registered for her TPS and that of her daughter. After the Supreme Court decision, ICE began to schedule her for check-ins each week. On June 25, 2025 she presented herself to ICE. Her daughters waited in the car with her partner. ICE officers

1 told her to bring them in. D.C. and her daughters were immediately detained
2 and deported within a day. Their family is now separated, with D.C. and her
3 children in Venezuela, and D.C.'s partner, the father of her 15-month-old
4 daughter, still in the United States. D.C. does not have a home or a job in
5 Venezuela, and is staying with a relative. She does not know what she will
6 do next.

- 7 b. M.A. is a TPS holder under the 2023 designation who was deported to
8 Venezuela and is now separated from her 11 month-old U.S. citizen infant
9 daughter and her husband, J.G., who is also a TPS holder. Both M.A. and
10 J.G. are members of the NTPSA. The family lived in Indiana. J.G. worked as
11 a supervisor for a construction company and M.A. worked as a hostess in a
12 restaurant. Their daughter was born in August 2024. M.A. was under an
13 order of supervision since she entered the country in 2022. In June 2025, she
14 appeared at the ICE office for her annual check-in and she was detained,
15 despite her pending TPS renewal and an affirmative asylum application.
16 While detained, she asked for a credible fear interview, but was never given
17 an opportunity to establish her fear of returning to Venezuela. Her
18 immigration attorney tried to advocate for her, but M.A. was transferred
19 several times to different detention centers, and each time, the family and
20 their attorney lost contact with her for several days. She was eventually
21 deported to Venezuela on July 4, 2025, but to this day neither she nor her
22 attorney understand the legal basis for her removal. Alone in the United
23 States, her husband J.G. has not been able to work since his wife was
24 arrested, because he has to care for their baby. Their savings are being
25 quickly depleted and he does not know if they will be able to remain in the
26 country. Since M.A. was deported, her baby daughter has shown increased
27 separation anxiety and becomes distraught if separated, even briefly, from
28 her father. J.G. reports, "My wife was deprived of her right to due process.
Venezuela is not a safe place for her, but she was sent there anyway without
the slightest consideration for her rights or her safety."

- 1 c. R.O. is a beneficiary of TPS 2023 and member of NTPSA who was deported
2 to Venezuela on June 24, 2025. Before that, he lived in Florida with his wife,
3 and worked as a driver for FedEx. To obtain this job, he had to pass a
4 background check. Since 2022, R.O. reported to ICE annually. In 2025, ICE
5 increased his reporting schedule dramatically. He was forced to wear an
6 ankle monitor and download an application on his phone that tracked his
7 movements. After the Supreme Court's stay decision, he was required to
8 report every few days. On June 9, 2025, he appeared for his required check-
9 in at 8am and was arrested, still wearing his FedEx uniform. He was detained
10 for about two weeks, during which time he slept on the floor and was unable
11 to contact his family for days at a time. R.O. was terrified that he would be
12 deported to CECOT prison in El Salvador. His wife, left behind in the United
13 States, cannot maintain their household without R.O., and has been selling
14 their belongings in order to make ends meet. "I am not a criminal," says
15 R.O., "immigrants like myself come to the United States to work hard and
16 contribute, and instead our families and lives are being torn apart."
17 d. R.H., 29 years old, is a TPS holder under the 2023 designation. He worked
18 as an Uber driver in Florida. In April 2025, he was waiting to pick up an
19 order when immigration officers approached his car and asked for his
20 documents. R.H. believes that he was a victim of racial profiling based on
21 the circumstances of his arrest. He was detained and deported about a month
22 later. R.H. left behind all of his savings, which were in cash in his Florida
apartment, and has been unable to recuperate them.

23 **Detention of individuals with approved TPS under the 2023 designation**

- 24 5. I am also aware of TPS holders under the 2023 designation who have been detained
25 by immigration officials following the Supreme Court stay decision. Many of these
26 people appeared for immigration court hearings or mandatory ICE check-ins,
27 complying with immigration laws, only to be arrested and detained indefinitely. For
28 example:

- 1 a. TPS holder J.R. was arrested by ICE on May 22, 2025 following a hearing in
2 his immigration case. Although his asylum case remains pending, and he has
3 a future court date, ICE agents waiting in the hallway arrested him and took
4 him to an immigration detention center, where he remains detained to this
5 day. His partner, C.B. has been struggling to make ends meet since J.R. was
6 detained. Also a TPS holder, C.B. is now supporting herself and her two
7 children, as well as J.R.'s two children in Venezuela and his elderly mother
8 who has multiple chronic illnesses requiring expensive medications. In
9 addition, C.B. is paying an immigration attorney to represent J.R. in his
10 asylum case and to seek his release on bond. C.B currently works two jobs
11 and drives for Uber following her shifts, working seven days a week. In
12 addition to the economic hardship, C.B is experiencing enormous anxiety
13 and emotional distress due to being separated from her partner and fearing
14 for his well-being.
- 15 b. H.S. is a TPS recipient who resides in Austin, Texas. She is 36 years old,
16 with no criminal record in the U.S. or anywhere else. She works as a delivery
17 driver, pays taxes, and supports herself and family members in Venezuela.
18 She attends church regularly and takes English classes. On June 3, 2025, she
19 was detained at her check-in with ICE. She remains in detention, where she
20 has lost weight and is suffering from depression and panic attacks. H.S. has
21 the support of her community. A U.S. citizen friend agreed to sponsor her for
22 bond, but ICE now has taken the position that she is ineligible. H.S. says that
23 immigration officials constantly pressure her to agree to voluntary departure.
24 She refuses because she is afraid for her life in Venezuela, but she is
25 suffering greatly in detention. Her detention has also deprived her family of
26 support. Her elderly mother in Venezuela is gravely ill, and H.S. can no
27 longer provide money for her treatment.
- 28 c. In June 2025, TPS recipient J.G. was detained after a traffic stop near his

1 home in upstate New York. His partner and her two daughters, all TPS
2 holders, were also in the car when it was stopped by police because of an
3 unsecured bag in the back of the truck. After police asked for their
4 documents, ICE officials arrived at the scene. The family was detained on
5 the side of the road for 3 hours. Eventually, J.G. was arrested by ICE and
6 taken to a detention facility, where he remains today. His partner, F.S., is
7 now struggling to support her family without J.G. She reports being in a
8 constant state of fear and distress. F.S. and J.G. are members of the NTPSA.

9 d. J.R., a TPS holder residing in Kansas, was arrested after his immigration
10 court hearing in May 2025, after the judge dismissed his asylum case at the
11 request of the ICE attorney. He has no criminal record. The day of his
12 hearing, he and his family were planning to celebrate his daughter's high
13 school graduation. J.R. remains in immigration detention to this day, and his
14 partner and his daughter, also a TPS recipient, who relied on him for
15 economic support, are struggling. J.R. cries every day and has lost a lot of
16 weight in detention. The family cannot afford an immigration attorney. His
17 partner says, "we fled a violent dictatorship in Venezuela, only to come here
18 and receive the worst treatment." She does not know how she will pay rent
19 next month. J.R. appealed the dismissal of his removal proceedings, and that
20 appeal was approved, but he now must remain in detention for the duration
21 of his proceedings due to the Trump administration's policy.

22 e. D.A. is a TPS holder under the 2023 designation and a member of NTPSA.
23 He lives in Texas with his wife and two young children. He is a mechanic.
24 Under an order of supervision with ICE since 2021, he never missed an
25 appointment. In January 2025, he re-registered for TPS. Nevertheless, in
26 January 2025, ICE required D.A. to wear a GPS monitor on his wrist. In
27 June 2025, D.A. presented himself at the ICE office and was detained. His
28 wife, I.L., who was present, asked why he was being detained since he had

1 re-registered for TPS. The agent replied that if she didn't want her husband
2 to be detained by himself, that she could return with her two children and
3 they would all be arrested at the same time. D.A. remains detained to this
4 day, and feels paralyzed with fear of deportation and being separated
5 indefinitely from his family. I.L. is now struggling to support herself and her
6 two children without her husband. Their youngest son, who is 6 years old,
7 cries every day missing his father. I.L. is terrified that ICE agents will come
8 to her house to arrest and deport her and her children. She fears returning to
9 Venezuela.

- 10 f. W.S., a TPS holder under the 2023 designation, was detained by ICE at a
11 check in in San Antonio, Texas on June 3, 2025. She has no criminal history
12 and has never been arrested. She reports that conditions in the detention
13 facility are horrible. There is not enough water, and she feels constantly
14 afraid. The detention facility has become overcrowded and there not enough
15 beds for all of the women detained there. W.S. calls her husband (another
16 TPS holder under Venezuela's 2023 designation) crying almost every day.
17 Her husband R.R. is terrified that he, too, will be detained. He is afraid to
18 leave the house and has trouble sleeping due to anxiety. W.S. was denied a
19 bond hearing. She and her husband are considering withdrawing their asylum
20 application, despite their fear of return to Venezuela, because the situation is
21 unbearable. R.R. says "after my wife's request for a bond hearing was
22 denied, we feel that we have no other option." Both W.S. and R.R. are
23 members of the NTPSA.

24 **Loss of Employment and Economic Harms**

- 25 6. I am aware of many individuals who lost their jobs after they were stripped of work
26 authorization due to the Supreme Court's stay decision. These individuals describe
27 significant hardship to themselves and their families, including U.S. citizen
28

1 children. They also lament being unable to work meaningful jobs and contribute to
2 society. For example:

- 3 a. L.D. is a TPS holder under the 2023 designation and a member of the
4 NPTSA. He is 33 years old and resides in Queens, NY, with his partner and
5 their three school-age children. L.D. worked in a truck tire repair shop for
6 nearly two years until he lost his job in May 2025. L.D. and his partner are
7 struggling and using up their savings to pay their rent, utilities, and basic
8 necessities. "I came to this country to do my part and contribute by paying
9 my taxes and working hard." Now, L.D. is afraid to leave the house, feeling
10 vulnerable due to his loss of TPS and work authorization.
- 11 b. G.Q. is a 34 year-old widow, mother of two young children, and NTPSA
12 member, who is now unemployed due to the loss of her TPS status and lack
13 of related work authorization. In April 2025, her husband, an innocent
14 bystander, was struck by a bullet and killed when a gunman opened fire
15 inside a barbershop in a California city. Her two children, ages 11 and 5,
16 were present and witnessed their father's murder. "My husband died
17 protecting his kids," says G.Q. The grieving family's situation worsened
18 further when G.Q. lost her retail job in early June 2025. She now has no way
19 to support herself and her two children. Their survival is day to day.
20 Terrified of being detained and deported to Venezuela, her greatest fear is
21 that she will be separated from her two traumatized sons, who need their
22 mother more than ever. "I am alone in this country with my two children,
23 and now without legal status," says G.Q., adding, "please take my story into
24 account and allow TPS to continue."
- 25 c. C.E., a former teacher for Deaf students, and her husband, J.N., both
26 beneficiaries of TPS 2023 and NTPSA members, reside in Florida. Their 3
27 adult children and 4 U.S. citizen grandchildren all reside in the United States
28 as well. Prior to the termination of TPS, C.E. and J.N. worked providing
specialized transportation services allowing children with disabilities to

1 attend school. In April, they lost their jobs due to the suspension of TPS. The
2 couple, now in their 70s, are struggling to afford rent and other necessities.

3 d. E.V. lives near Dallas, Texas along with his mother, stepfather, two siblings,
4 wife, their 6 year old daughter, and three-month-old baby. Everyone in the
5 family relies on TPS, aside from their infant son, who was born in the United
6 States. E.V. worked in a carpet business warehouse for two and a half years,
7 but was let go in April because his work permit expired. His stepfather was
8 also dismissed from his job. The family is now struggling to support
9 themselves. Rent, gasoline, and food are all very expensive and they now
10 have very little income. E.V. laments, "We came to this country fleeing a
11 desperate situation, and we never imagined that everything would be taken
12 away from us." E.V. is a member of the NTPSA.

13 e. O.R. is a TPS holder under the 2023 designation and a member of the
14 NTPSA. She resides in North Carolina with her four children, three of whom
15 are adults and the youngest of which is in high school. The family fled
16 Venezuela after corrupt police officers attacked and robbed her two teenage
17 sons, hitting them with a car while the boys rode together on a motorcycle.
18 One of her sons survived the attack, but the other, 17 years old at the time,
19 died at the scene from his injuries. Reeling from the tragedy, the family
20 found safety, stability, and a measure of healing in the United States thanks
21 to TPS. However, O.R. and her adult son and daughter all lost their jobs at
22 Walmart due to the Supreme Court stay decision. "All three of us became
23 unemployed," says O.R, a former merchant marine and administrative
24 professional in Venezuela. Her older children also hold professional degrees.
25 "We are useful people in this country," she says. Now, the family unit is
26 suffering psychologically and economically, and are unable to continue
27 supporting themselves without work authorization. O.R. left behind her
28 elderly mother and her developmentally disabled brother in Venezuela, and
without work authorization, she is no longer able to support them financially.

1 They are struggling to survive in dire conditions of insecurity, poverty and
2 without running water.

3 f. V.V. is a TPS holder under the 2023 designation. He is a NTPSA member
4 and he resides in Florida. V.V. is the sole provider for his two young
5 daughters and his wife in Venezuela. After being granted TPS and work
6 authorization, he found employment as a builder remodeling houses and was
7 able to earn a good living. "I didn't come here for hand-outs, I came here to
8 work hard," he says. However, in May 2025 he was fired from his job after
9 the termination of TPS went into effect. Now, he is living in his car, which
10 he cannot drive because his license expired and he can no longer renew it. He
11 is working as a day laborer to get by and send some money to his family, but
12 he is terrified that he will be arrested by ICE agents conducting raids
13 targeting day laborers. V.V. has an order of supervision which requires him
14 to check in with ICE every three months. He has done so diligently, but each
15 time he goes to the ICE office, he fears that he will be detained and deported
16 to Venezuela, where he fears for his life.

17 g. M.G., a 34-year-old with a degree in political science, had learned English
18 after arriving in the U.S. and obtained a certification to work in early
19 childhood education. On June 5 she lost her job in a preschool as a result of
20 her expired work authorization.

21 h. G.C. holds a law degree from Venezuela. In the United States, she worked at
22 a food packing plant. She rose to a quality control position before being laid
23 off on May 23 because her work authorization was no longer valid.

24 i. L.S. had been working to support himself and save money for surgery for his
25 mother; following the Supreme Court decision, he was laid off and is on the
26 verge of sleeping on the streets.

27 7. I also have knowledge of individuals who have lost, or are at risk of losing,
28 opportunities to seek other forms of lawful status in the United States due to the
termination of TPS. For example:

- 1 a. Y.H. is a physician who currently works as a second-year resident in Internal
2 Medicine at a hospital in New York. He is a beneficiary of TPS 2023 and a
3 member of the National TPS Alliance. His employer filed a petition for an
4 H1B visa on his behalf, but this process requires him to retain lawful status
5 throughout the pendency of the application. Despite seeking expedited
6 processing, the visa petition remains pending. Once the termination of TPS
7 2023 went into effect due to the Supreme Court's decision, Y.H. fell out of
8 status and is now in a state of limbo, unsure of whether his petition will be
9 granted. Y.H. remarks, "as a doctor, I have an ethical duty to treat all my
10 patients with the same respect and dignity, no matter who they are or where
11 they are from. It saddens me that Venezuelans and other immigrants to this
12 country are being mistreated and targeted simply because of where we were
13 born."
- 14 b. A.L. is an artist, a beneficiary of TPS 2021, and a member of the NTPSA.
15 She lives in Florida with her husband, also a TPS recipient. Through her
16 work as an artist, she has integrated herself in her community. She teaches
17 art classes for children and has donated several murals to the city in which
18 she resides. In 2022 she was given an Emerging Artist Award, and in 2025
19 she was named as a Cultural Ambassador for her city. Working with an
20 immigration attorney, she began the process of applying for an EB2 visa,
21 based on her exceptional skills. However, to be eligible, she must maintain
22 lawful status throughout the application process, which can take 10 months
23 or more. Due to the expected termination of Venezuela's 2021 TPS
24 designation, she has had to abandon her efforts to adjust her status. "I feel
25 like the door was slammed shut in my face," she laments. In addition, A.L.
26 fears that her artistic expression could result in repression or retaliation. "I
27 use my art as my voice, but now I am afraid that I will be targeted for
28 expressing my political opinions. I feel like I am back in Venezuela."

1 Fear of detention and deportation while attending court hearings and ICE check-ins

2 8. Other individuals with whom I spoke described severe distress around attending
3 required immigration hearings and ICE check-ins due to the loss of TPS status and
4 fear of being detained. For instance:

- 5 a. W.F. is a beneficiary of TPS under the 2023 designation and a NTPSA
6 member. She resides in Texas with her partner, also a TPS holder, and their 2
7 year-old U.S. citizen son. Over the last four months, ICE has required her to
8 report for check-ins four separate times. On April 1, 2025, ICE officials
9 required her to submit to GPS monitoring via an ankle monitor. They told
10 her that, if she didn't have any status pending by the next month, she would
11 be detained. The ankle monitor causes her physical and emotional discomfort
12 and she has experienced discrimination due to the visible ankle monitor. She
13 is 23 years old, and has no criminal record. W.F. has a history of depression,
14 and each time she has to report to ICE she experiences severe depressive
15 symptoms and debilitating anxiety. She has nightmares of ICE officers
16 coming to arrest her. She is terrified of being detained, separated from her
17 U.S. citizen toddler, and deported to Venezuela. Each time W.F. leaves the
18 house, she feels afraid that she will be swept up in an immigration raid.
19 W.F.'s son's speech is delayed and he was recently referred to a speech
20 therapist and a neurologist. She worries that the severe stress she is under is
21 impacting her son's development. "I'm not okay," says W.F.

22
23 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct, and that this
24 declaration was executed at Cooperstown, New York, this 17th day of July, 2025.

25 

26
27 _____
28 Emilia Garcia